MBERG THEATRE-8:15-Mme. Angot. BIJOU THEATRE-8:20-Hoes and Hoss. BROADWAY THEATRE-8-The Crust of Society CASINO-8-Adonie. COLUMBUS THEATRE-S-A Nothing Match. COLUMBUS THEATRE-3-A Noting State DALT'S THEATRE-2-8-Twelfth Night.
EDEN MUSEE-The World in Wax.
EMPIRE THEATRE-8-15-The Girl Left Behind
PIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-8-15-Diplomacy.
GARDEN THEATRE-8-15-The Peet and Puppers.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE-8-Fritz in Ireland HARRIGAN'S THEATRE-S-Cordena's Aspirations.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-S-15-The Dazzler.
HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-S-30-A Trip

to Chinatown.
IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL-S-Vaudeville. KOSTER & BIAL'S-8-Vaudeville. LYCEUM THEATRE-8 30-The Guardsman. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-2-8-Banum & Balley's

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE-S-Don Caesar de Bazan. NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Exhibition.
PALMER'S THEATRE-8 20-Lady Wincermer's Fan. POLO GROUNDS-3:30-Ba-eball. STANDARD THEATRE-8:15-Mr. Wilkinson's Widows

STAR THEATRE-8 15-Brother John.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE-2-S-Vaudeville.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE-2-Galatea and Jolly Students-8:15-Joseph. 14TH STREET THEATRE-8-The Span of Life.

STREET MUSIC HALL-2-Samson and Delilah-

Inder to Advertisements.

| Page | COL | l'age. | Col |
|-----------------------|-------|-----------------------|--------|
| | 5.6 | | 2 |
| Amusements | - | Lectures & Meetings11 | |
| Announcements12 | - 100 | Legal Notices 3 | |
| Bankers & Brokers 11 | 172 | Marriages & Deaths 7 | - 6 |
| Board and Roome ! | - 2 | Miscettaneous12 | 4.0 |
| Business Chances 11 | 100 | | 1000 |
| Business Chances 9 | - 1 | Miscellaneous | 9 |
| Business Notices 6 | | Musical Instruments S | 262 |
| Country Board 8 | 4 | New Publications | 1. 950 |
| Dividend Tolles | 4 | Oc.an Steamers | 4.0 |
| | | Real Estate S | 3-4 |
| Dresmaking | | Ramonds 8 | 0.1 |
| Domestic Situations | | Special Notices 7 | |
| Wanted 9 | 0.8 | | - 3 |
| Dry Goods | - 2 | Sporting Goods | - 7 |
| Pinancial | 3 | nteambate | 17 |
| Piponeial Electionsli | 4 | Summer Resorts N | - 25 |
| For Sule D | • | Tenchers 8 | |
| Help Wanted 8 | 4 | Spring Keseris 8 | |
| Horses & Carringes !! | 1 | Work Wanted 9 | D+t |
| Hetels | 4 | | |

Business Notices.

TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Postage prepaid by The Tribune except as hereinafter

stated.

CITY POSTAGE.—The law requires that a 1 cent postage strong be allived to every copy of the Daily, Sunday, or Semi-Weekly Tribune, malled for local delivery in New-York City. This postage must be paid by subscriber. Readers are better served by buying their Tribune from a new-stealer.—To all foreign countries (except Canada and Mexico), 3 cents a copy on The Sunday Tribune; 2 cents a copy on Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly, This postage must be paid by subscriber.

REMITTANCES.—Remit by Postal Order, Express Order, Check, Draft, or Registered Letter, will be at the owner's risk.

New-Pork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1893.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Mr. Gladstone moved the second read-Sea Court of Arbitration were continued by Sir Charles Russell and J. C. Carter. === M. Dupny, the new French Premier, stated his policy in the Chamber of Deputies. == Count Apponyi, in the Hungarian Diet, criticized Emperor Francis Joseph for not visiting Buon-Pesth in five months. = It is reported that revolution is imminent in Servia.

Congress.-The Senate in session: The nomiand William Lochren to be Commissioner of

Minister Hicks telegraphed that a consular agency was attacked in Peru and the agent shot; Secretary Gresham directed that a protest and a demand for reparation be made. The World's Fair department chiefs hope to have their several buildings in readiness by May 1; the carelessness of American exhibitors in marking their goods may cause delay. === The New-York State Board and the county secretaries of the National League for Good Roads held a meeting in Utica. - The Great Mormon Temple at Salt Lake, Utah, was dedicated. __ John I. Platt testified about the management of the Hudson River State Hospital at

City and Suburban.-Charles Herold, an inventor, tried to murder his housekeeper and then killed himself. ==== The Susquehanna and Western Railroad announced that it would unite with the Hudson River Railroad and Terminal Com-The National Convention of State Boards of Health further considered the danger of a cholera epidemic. === The Hasty Pudding Club, of Harvard, gave a theatrical performance, Stocks dull and lower. Final declines small and exceptions furnished by specialties. Closing rather weak, in spite of a slight rally. Money

on call easier at about 4 per cent. Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Light rains, with winds in the afternoon, and a decided rise in temperature. Temperature yesterday Highest, 47 degrees; lowest, 39; average, 43 3-8

Just two weeks remain for the completion of the Legislature's work. The Senate yesterday accepted the Assembly's resolution fixing April 20 as the date of adjournment. There are some important measures to be acted upon; and there are also a good many jobs whose defeat is called for in the public interest. In such a Legislature as the present one unusually desperate efforts will be made in the closing days to get the jobs through. In one way it is fortunate that the Democratic majority in the Senate is crippled, since no partisan bills can now be passed. Constant vigilance and steady to bad measures are demanded of every Republican in both houses.

An important conference of health officials is now in progress in this city. It relates in main to a subject of profound interest to all our citizens-the likelihood of an outbreak olers here and the best methods of quarne protection, etc. Of course New-York is by far the most important scaport in the counand it would naturally be supposed that Health Officer would be in constant attendance at a conference of this character, both giving and receiving suggestions. As a matter fact, Dr. Jenkins has attended only one of the sessions thus far held, and during yesterwas not present at all. What inference dil the health officials of other cities and countries inevitably draw regarding the quarantine administration at this great port of entry?

The bill to close the poolrooms seems to have met come snags or hidden rocks that threaten to wreck it. Its course in the Senate was smooth and easy, it being passed by a vote of 22 to 2. Senator Saxton was anxious about its fate and carried it in person to the Assembly per, where, however, Speaker Sulzer kept t in his possession from Tuesday until yesterday, when it was finally referred to a com-

for the suppression of the poolrooms has waned? Doubtless the poolsellers have contributed liberally to Tammany campaign funds. rascal who commits a foul, deliberate and preand perhaps they have promised still more lib- meditated murder, for that is what John J. eral contributions in the future. It will be most regrettable if for any reason Mr. Croker changes his mind on this subject. Mr. Salzer's treatment of the bill looks queer, at any rate.

27th inst. are well advanced, the arrangements and then riddle his dying body with bullets, in detail being practically completed. Secre- and if it is not rascality for a man, being a tary Herbert's final orders were issued yesterday and will be found outlined in our Wash- Tammany always punishes its rascals, surely ington dispatches. The parade is bound to be the public is entitled to know what unheard of a great success, and the arrangements made in- and unthinkable offence it is that a Tammany dicate that the movements of the vessels will official must commit in order to entitle him to proceed without hitch or break. It is no small task to lay out a satisfactory programme for an affair of so great magnitude. The work has been well done.

It is gratifying that the new Administration in its first dealing with a hostile act in a foreign land has taken a position that is both patriotic and dignified. There is a sad lack of detail in the dispatch received from our Minister to Peru, even the name of the place where the outrage occurred being omitted. Secretary Gresham in his dispatch to Mr. Hicks calls for an expression of regret from Peru, for the prompt prosecution of the offenders, and for reparation for injuries. The temper of the dispatch indicates that in foreign affairs this is to be an American Administration.

POLITICAL POSSIBILITIES. The elections may have an important effect upon the policy of the Democratic party. Weaker than it expected at the West, it is likely to be reduced to its former hopeless condition in that section by the disintegration of the Populist party which the elections appear to foreshadow. In that case Democrats will be Keep's Dress Shirts from Stock, \$1 50 Each. forced to depend, as they formerly did, upon the votes of New-York, New-Jersey and Contesting Stock and \$11 Bloodway. necticut as their only chance of National suc cess. The close result in Rhode Island gives them hope that they may add that State to their available resources by a policy adapted to its requirements. On the other hand, the results of elections in Ohio and Michigan indicate that Republicans are stronger than ever, and may fight for Indiana with great hope, while in States further west Democratic success has been so clearly due to diversion of Republican votes by the Populist party that the disintegration of that party would leave one slender

This state of things alters the "logic of the situation" to the confusion of many Democratic plans. Unless the Populist movement is to continue and gain in force, the Democratic party will have to fight for its existence in States where free silver and Free Trade have few fanatical adherents. No Democratic leader of considerable influence imagines that any of the three States mentioned could be carried by a party responsible for free silver coinage, or for such a tariff as Western and Southern Free-Traders would favor. But the National platform, which constitutes, so to speak, the formal contract between the party and the people who intrusted it with power, distinctly declares all protection unconstitutional, and proposes free ing of the Irish Heme Rule ball in the House of silver coinage and free State banks of issue. Commons. - The arguments before the Behring In brief, the Western and Southern extremists made the platform, as respects the tariff and silver, in direct violation of Mr. Cleveland's wishes, and they achieved a victory. Now they angrily ask whether the party means to prove false to its pledges.

For some time it has been evident that there were rapidly developing within the Democratic party two distinct factions, one demanding that nations of Hannis Taylor to be Minister to Spain the party move as fast as possible toward the absolute extinction of protective duties, while Pensions were received; a new Secretary, Ser- the other insists upon a slow, cautious and tengeant-at-Arms and Chaplain were elected, to take office at the first session of the Lilid Congress.

Domestic.—April 20 was fixed as the day for Convention, who framed the resolution reported final adjour ment of the New-York Legislature. by the committee, were openly denounced as shall record the fact in terms appropriate to lieve that the man who has this portfolio should mere Protectionists, and in spite of carnest efforts by Mr. Cleveland's ablest friends were voted down by a large majority. It is now suspected that this same minority has Mr. Cleveland himself for its leader, has shaped his Cabinet, and will wield all the influence of the Administration to defeat the element which controlled the National Convention. This is not a Republican but a Democratic explanation of beginning to press upon the attention of the

party in the West and South. The majority of Democrats suspect that their President, known to be hostile to their wishes regarding silver coinage and other monetary questions, intends to enlist a greater support within the party and also the practical cooperation of Republicans in Congress up to a certain point, by aiding and leading those Dem-ocrats who resist radical changes of the tariff. This suspected course is already denounced as virtual treason to the party and its platform. Yet the President, according to dispatches of The New-York Herald," on Wednesday stated with emphasis in his conversation with Secretary Carlisle that "he did not deem it neces sary to go to extremes, and was anxious to have the work done in such a way as to disturb as little as possible the business of the country.' He may have been thinking that day of the

Western elections. If events make it clearly probable that the collapse of the Populist movement will force the Democratic party to win at the East or no where, its necessities and its hunger will powerfully support those who now seem to represent Mr. Cleveland's wishes. No doubt he has been thinking of the future. If he sees that the Eastern variety of Democracy must prevail or none, his attitude is logical. Should that alternative be forced upon a party which has been, is and will be, little more than an organized appetite, the last National platform will hardly have more than an historical value.

TAMMANY'S PENAL CODE. It is Mr. Croker's frequent and public boast that Tammany punishes its rascals. This, of course, at once introduces the question, Who is Tammany, how does it punish and what in its judgment constitutes rascality? Mr. Croker, as we take it, is Tammany, for all purposes, at least, of discipline and vengeance; and probably there would be a wide divergence of opinion between Mr. Creker and most men who like to look upon themselves as moral beings as to the moral quality of the acts committed in Tammany's name by Tammany officials. Police Justice Grady, for instance, whom a Grand Jury has just declared to have "defeated the ends of justice in recommending the discharge of disorderly women." is one of Mr Croker's intimate personal friends, and travels around the country with him on his triumphal tours in celebration of great Tammany victories and for the procurement of repose. A Police Judge who defeats the ends of justice by enabling guilty people to escape punishment after they have been convicted is a beautiful specimen of Tammany product.

Mr. Croker will say probably that it does not come within his construction of the word rascality merely to defeat justice. A man is istee. Does this mean that Mr. Croker's zeal not necessarily a rascal, according to Tammany, And after a tariff bill has escaped all these

Scannell did, and Mr. Croker has appointed him to be a Fire Commissioner. It is plainly Mr. Croker's duty to draw up a Tammany Penal Code, expressly declaring what Tammany officials must not do under penalty. T. it is not Preparations for the Naval Parade on the rascality to shoot an escaping man in the back Judge, to defeat the ends of justice, and if feel the weight of Mr. Croker's avenging arm.

THE SUPERVISORS' JOB.

There ought to have been enough understanding and sense of propriety among the members of the Senate Judiciary Committee to prevent their reporting favorably Mr. Plunkitt's preposterous bill to bestow \$1,000 apiece upon the Aldermen of this city. That measure is doubtless ardently supported by the Aldermen, but it is not known to be favored by anybody else excepting the Senator who proposed it, and his colleagues who have now recommended it for passage. It provides that for their services as Supervisors of this county the Aldermen shall receive a sum equal to one-half their salaries as Aldermen. There are thirty of these functionaries, and \$30,000 is therefore the amount of money which the taxpayers may have to surrender to their greed. It is a simple grab, nothing more nor less. When Plunkitt introduced the bill it was greeted with almost universal derision. Scarcely anybody outside the select circle of which he is the centre imagined that the job could be put through. Mayor Gilroy asserted that he had no prior knowledge of it, and gave the public to understand that it would not have his support at any stage. The Mayor commonly speaks with the voice of Tammany, and it was generally assumed, therefore, that orders would go to Albany for the extinction in committee of the Plunkitt bill. That assumption was apparently rash, for here is the job favorably launched in the Senate, in expectation of a prosperous pas-

The bill has been described in terms which did not exaggerate its intrinsic absurdity. though they may possibly have seemed to do so to some persons living in other parts of the State. In other counties the duties of a Supervisor are important and somewhat laborious. Here they occupy the attention of a minority of the Board during parts of four days annually. They generally begin on the eighth day after the November election and are completed on the eleventh day after the election. It is the duty of the Aldermen, sitting as Supervisors, to canvass the votes. Only three of them are required to be in attendance at one time. As Supervisors they have absolutely not one other thing to do in the entire year. For this brief task, which is performed by those members of the Board who do not happen to be utterly illiterate, Senator Plunkitt and the Judiciary Committee want to have the city pay them \$1,000 apiece in addition to the \$2,000 apiece which they receive as Aldermen. There may be something funny about this, but if so the humor is in the facts, not in the description. The statement of the facts is accurate

and complete. We shall refuse to beneve that this grotesque bill can get through both branches of the Legislature and receive the Governor's approval until we are compelled to. But nevertheless it is just the sort of compact little steal which the Democratic bosses and their creatures like to accomplish if they can induce the people to look the other way while they are doing it. If in this case any Republican is cajoled into helping them we promise to put his name where it will be seen. On the other hand, if Mr. Convention, who framed the resolution reported | Croker sees fit to put a quietus on the job we the manner in which he does it

A PROPOSED TARIFF.

A 25 per cent tariff on woollen goods alarms people, quite naturally. But it is some months too early to get anxious about tariff changes The Democratic party has yet to discover whether it is a party at all, for any purpose of events, which sundry Democratic journals are affirmative legislation. Considering the difficulty it will have to keep together a quorum in either house for any action whatever on the money question, and considering the intens feeling which that question will rouse, it is not exactly certain that the Free Traders will accomplish all they intend. The scheme of changes recommended by the experts of the Reform Club to Secretary Carlisle has been published, and if it could become a law would make mischief enough. But manufacturers and business men may wisely postpone their fears or hopes for the time.

Months ago it was said that a tariff prepared by such an outside and unofficial body would have hard sledding. It must first encounter the criticism of Secretary Carlisle himself, who is a Free Trader, but extremely likely at this time to scrutinize any plan very jealously with reference to its probable effect upon the revenue. He will hesitate before he proposes anything which he thinks liable to run the Treasvey into bankruptey. The Reform Club scheme is called a tariff for revenue, but would leave the Treasury about \$30,000,000 short for a year, and Treasury experts report that it would mean a permanent deficiency. Then the President and his Cabinet will have something to say about changes which affect different States and industries, and their absolute agreement with the volunteer committee, or even with each ther, cannot be confidently predicted. After that some sort of measure, possibly like the one recommended, but probably quite different, may be proposed to Congress, but even then the difficulties will have only begun.

The House Committee of Ways and Means will be such as Speaker Crisp may select, and his attitude toward an Administration measure is not as certain as it might be. Any House committee, however composed, is certain to regard with much jealousy an attempt to reeye it of its most responsible and honorable function. There are not unknown Democratic members who want personal opportunity to learn something about the persuasions which, according to beliefs of Free Traders, interested manufacturers bring to bear when their fortenes are affected. The tariff bill which will ultimately come from the committee, it may safely be guessed, will hardly be an exact re production of one proposed by the Treasury. When such a bill gets into the House, where a thousand conflicting interests of different ocalities are felt in votes, there will be seen a series of modifications so numerous and so inconsistent that the best friends of the measure may get disgusted with it. In the Committee of the Whole, where the bill will be acted upon by sections, the Democratic maority will have to attend more strictly to business than it has done for thirty years, or the wishes of a Republican minority, aided by a few Democrats, may prevail in many things.

who, being a Judge, merely lets guilty people perils and passed the House it will be conescape. Nor does it appear that a man is a fronted in the Senate by a Finance Committee apparently constructed with one predominant purpose-to defeat the Administration on the silver question. Of course it must be expected that the Demo-

cratic party in Congress will in the end, and after some fashion, find out what it wants to do and also what it is able to do about the tariff. In reciting some difficulties in the way, the object is not to encourage a belief that nothing will be done. But there is not much reason for supposing that, as respects any particular industry or class of imports, the opinion of a few Free-Trade doctrinaires affords useful indication of the action which C ngress may take. If in some things these doctrinaires were intelligent enough to be conservative, the majority in Congress might be ignorant enough things the instructors of the party are extreme | weak places | There has been as yet no attempt and wildly impractical, there may be found to break the force of this severe indictment, which some practical Democrats, representing districts is brought forward by a responsible man accusin which modern industries are not unknown. whose votes with those of Republicans may set theories at naught. The fact is that the doctrinaires feel a profound contempt for most members of Congress, and it may be suspected that their feeling is reciprocated.

SECRETARY MORTON AS A HUSKER. Amid the wreck of famished Democrats and the crush of ingeniously named statesmen from Georgia there comes like a bugle note the annonneement that Secretary Morton can husk two hundred bushels of corn in a day. More than this-"I think nothing of husking two hundred bushels in a day," he says. The Secretary thus speaks of his husking provess to prove that he is "genuine farmer." All would be well if he stopped here, but he doesn't. He adds: "When the weather is propitious." The familiar use of this word propitious-ay, the throwing of about as if it were no more than an ear of cornmakes us doubt if the Secretary is a "genuine farmer" after all. The genuine farmer uses simpler language when speaking of the weather. Besides, the genuine farmer can husk just as much earn when the weather isn't propitious as when In fact, husking corn is one of the things which the genuine and unmistakable farmer loves to save till the weather is not propitious. It delights him to wait till along in November some time, when the frest is on the pun'kin and other fruit, and till there is what is known in the corn region as a "right smart chance for a snowstorm," and then to go out in the field and shuck a few hundred bushels of corn while he wonders why boys don't stay on the farm. The weather propitious, indeed! Secretary Morton will never get the Presidential nomination of the Populists at this rate.

And beyond all of this we wish to call the Secretary's attention to the fact that there are other things to do on a farm besides husking From the undue importance which he cems to attach to corn husking in attempting to prove that he is a genuine farmer, we almost fear that he thinks a farmer husks corn the year around. Common corn is not a monthly bloomer, always ripe, like the chattel mortgage. Neither does the genuine farmer store up his corn in the stalk so that he can go out and husk every time a propitious day comes along. Can the Secretary a new cellar after supper while he is resting? Does he know how to break a colt to ride and to teach a calf to drink out of a pail? Can he drive a mowing machine and keep his fingers out of a sickle? Can be build barbed-wire fences? Does he know how to avoid crab-apple tree agents and bunco men with the patent-right trick? Does he know the Bohemian oat dodge when he sees it? Can be set a hen? Can he break up the sedentary desire in a hen that is making a heroic attempt to hatch a white door-knob and a china nest-egg? And if he were called upon to manipulate a hen in either way would the Secretary have to wait about till the weather was propitious?

We should not feel disposed to say so much about this had not Secretary Morton himself begun it by putting forward the claim that he is a genuine farmer. We do not even say that it is absolutely necessary that the Secretary of Agriculture be a genuine farmer. Of course we behave some knowledge of farming; he must understand that pumpkins are not planted whole, and have some other such broad, general information on the subject, but we cannot see that it is absolutely essential that he be able to husk two hundred bushels of corn in a propitious day. But when he says he can, and further that this make him a genuine farmer, we conceive it our duty to look into the matter a little. Secretary Morton must either withdraw his claim to being a genuine farmer or let the public hear from him on some of these other vital questions which we have is his plan for accelerating the reluctant motion of an ease-loving hired man. This is one of the most serious problems which always confront the genuine farmer, and a man who says, as the Secretary does, that he can "husk more corn it a given time toan any man west of the beat that sturdy farmer and lightning husker, ex-Senator Van Wyck, of Nebraska, in a six-hour shucking match," ought to have some sovereign remedy for the lingering hired man who loves to seek the shade of some giant tree in the days of midsummer, and to sit pensively upon the plough-beam in the mellow days of October and allow the floating gessamer to festoon itself upon his person while he muses of his happy childhood and listens for the soprano call to supper of the genuine farmer's wife.

The recent street-cleaning law for this city was the result of the best judgment of men and women who had studied the question long and diligently, and there can be no doubt in any reasonable mind that if properly enforced this law would give us clean streets from one year's end to the other. But now comes Mayor Gil roy finding fault with the present system and insisting that it would be better not to do the street cleaning by a regularly organized force, but to introduce the small contract plan. It is unfortunate that the chief magistrate of the city should make such a suggestion now or at any other time. There is no call for a change in th system. What is needed is the enforcement of the law as it stands and the prosecution of the work of cleaning the streets without regard for politics or any other extraneous consideration If Mayor Gilroy can bring this about, he will be doing the people a much greater service than by proffering half-baked suggestions regarding alleged defects or improvements in the law.

Park Commissioner Paul Dana has been reappointed and will remain in the department until 1897. This is an appointment which is equally ereditable to the Mayor and to the commissioner Mr. Dana has performed the duties of his office with ability, energy and conscientiousness, and fairly earned his reappointment.

When the Ministerial pack is reshuffled in France for a new deal almost any previous discard s likely to turn up as the little joker of a Premier

How everything that comes within the purview

of Tammany Hall is honeycombed with politics is well illustrated by a little incident when the Board of Health met the other day to appoint a new Sanitary Superintendent. There was a general agreement that Dr. Charles F. Roberts should be promoted to this place, but President Martin, of the Police Department (who is a member of the Health Board ex officio), insisted that no one but himself should make the motion to that effect, for the reason that Dr. Roberts "lives in the XXIst District." On the ground of personal ndship Mr. Martin's claim would have been

tenable. What was the use of making it a political matter, and bringing the new superintendent before the public in that unpleasant light?

The Brooklyn Fire Department has been under investigation for some time, and some severe criticisms have been made upon it, but nothing, by any means, so severe as Mr. Edward Atkinson's deliberate statements regarding the fire department of Boston, which is likewise undergoing investigation. Mr. Atkinson is an underwriter by profession, and is well acquainted with the meaning and force of language, and what he had to say to the investigating committee the other day had been carefully prepared. His condemnation of the Boston Fire Department and of the methods of dealing with fires in that city was unsparing He pronounced the fire service of Boston "one of the most complete examples of hew not to do the work that could possibly have been invented," and proceeded to substantiate this assertion by analyzto be radical or even destructive. If in other ing the fire force in detail, and pointing out its tomed to weigh his words. Boston seems to be in sore need of radical and thorough-going reform in its fire department.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. Henry Tuckley, who has just been called to the pastorate of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, Springfield, Mass., is a journalist as well as preacher. For several years he has been a cor-respondent of the daily papers of New-York, Boston. Chicago and Indianapolis, as well as of the religious weeklies. He has travelled much abroad, and his writings have been chiefly in the nature of foreign

General Brinkerhoff, of Mansfield, Ohio, will suc ceed General R. I. Hayes as president of the National Prisoners' Aid Association. He has for several years been first vice-president of that association.

Henry James contributes to the April number of "The Temple Ear" some reminiscences of Miss Kemble. That she had an incisive torque is shown in the following statement: "To a lady who had been brought wonderingly to call upon her, and who the next day caused inquiry to be made whether she had not during the visit dropped a purse in the house, she requested an answer to be returned that she was sorry her ladyship had had to pay so much more to see her than had formerly been the case."

Bishop Francis McNeirby, of Albany, and Dr. F. J. Stimson, the surgeon of the 7th Regiment, are talked of for Regents of the University.

The will of the Chinese physician, Li Po Tai, has been filed in San Francisco. He was seventy-four years old. The value of the estate is estimated at about \$50,000, and consists of real estate, the store and stock of medicines kept by the doctor in his lifetime, and other personal property, including \$10,000 To his sons Li Cue and Li Tai Cune is be in cash. To his sons Li Cue and Li Tai Cane is be-queathed \$50 each, and to his widow, Lee See, and his son, Li Tai Wing, all the remainder of his prop-erty, both real and personal, share and share alike. His widow and the last-named son are appeinted executive and executor, respectively. He also adds that he desires his sisters. Ow Lee and Leong Lee, and his sons Li Tai Cane and Li Cue maintained and cared for as members of the family during their nat-ural lives.

Alexander Doyle, the sculptor, is in Mobile, at work on a statue of Admiral Raphael Semmes. He made on a statue of Admiral Raphael Semmes. He made one model, but the box containing it was dropped by a workman and spalled. The family of the Admiral live in Mobile and have rendered valuable assistance to the artist.

The Esquimous who were brought to this country to be exhibited at the World's Fair have been in Chicago court to complain of their treatment. of them, John Lozey, said that they were locked up and beaten, but the thing they most objected to was and heaten, but the thing they most objected to having to wear their furs in hot weather. "I did not treat us right," he said. "When they con us from Labrador they told us we would be fed and only have to wear the skin clothes half the but when they got us here they made us wear to from 9 in the morning until 6 in the evening, man can stand that here."

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The annexation of the villages of Brooklyn and West Cleveland to the city of Cleveland, which was favorably voted on last Monday, will add more than eight square miles of territory to the city, and increase its population by 11,000. But the most important result, in the opinion of Cleveland people, will be to make Cleveland the largest city in Ohlo. If Cheinnati doesn't do some annexing when it hears of this, every one who knows how ambitious it is will be disappointed.

The night lunch wagon is a product of the nine-teenth century. Its advent has been halled by thou-sands of weary night workers and the delectable frankfurter and hot roll has carried joy and comfort to myriad hearts and sionnichs. Now Tom Carroll is one of the men to whom the night lunch is a thing of beauty and a midnight joy. The other evening Tom came into the Sausterer's room, manching at his heart's content, with the end of a frankfurter in his beants.

" Mah," said the little Chicago boy, who had been taken to see "Richard III." "What does the actor man mean by saying 'A horse! A horse! McKinley for a

The English language owes much to local newspaper reporters. A dispatch describing the fire in Annum Prison tells of the good work done by "stripeds," meaning the convicts.—(Buffalo Express.

The new railroad between Jerusalem and Jaffa has cen the cause of a real-estate boom in Jerusalem. The aroad paid over \$3,000 an acre for land for sere thirty years ago. The building of this road suggests the realization of Tom Hood's dream in his

Godfrey of Boulogne, and thou, Richard, Hon-hearted king, Candidly inform us, now, Did you ever? No, you never
Could have funcied such a thing.
Never, such vociferations
Entered your imaginations

As the ensuing-"Ense her, stop her!" As the ensuing—

"Ense her, stop her!"

"Any gentleman for Joppa!"

"Mascus, "Mascus!" "Ticket, please, Slr!"

"Tyre or Sidon!" "Stop her, ease her!"

"Jerusalem, 'lem! 'lem!—"Shar! Shar!"

"Do you go on to Egypt, slr!"

"Oapiain, is this the land of Pharaoh!"

"Now look alive there! Who's for Cairo!"

"Now look alive there! Who's for Cairo!"

"Now leer!" "Stand clear, old file!"

"What gent or lady's for the Nile

"Viramids!" "Thebes! Thebes! sir!" "St

"Now where's that party for Enged!!"—

!'lagrims holy, red-cross knights,

Had you e'er the least idea,

Even in your wildest flights,

Of a steam trip to Judea!

What next marvel time will show

It is difficult to say!

"Jus." perchance, to Jericho!

"Only sixpence all the way."

Cabs in Solyma may ply—

"Tis a not unlikely tale—

And from Dan the tourist hie

Unto Beersheba by "raft."

School teachers frequently receive queer note.

School teachers frequently receive queer notes of exense from parents. One, for instance, contained the single word "Cepatomtogoataturing," which, being in erpreted, meant that the boy was "kept at home to go a taturing."

The Lady and the Tiger.—Bishop Gullem—Yes, it is good work, and I trust you believe in maintaining oreign missions.

"Indeed I do. Why, papa sees Mr. Cleveland every may about one!"—(Life.

A French paper, in discussing the word "restaurant, now a part of the language of every country, gives the following history of its origin: "A landlord, bearing in the Rue des Precheurs, Paris, in order to draw patrons, decided in 1874 to keep bouillon, boiled eggs, reasted chickens and other edibles ready at all he of the day, rather than st only three certain periods door, bearing the following inscription: Venite ad me omnes, qui stomacho labor atis, et ego tres taurabo vos.' The announcement excited talk, the passers-by laughed and entered the house to 'restore' themselves. The inn became famous and other Parisian landlords began to imitate the inventive Boulanger, by calling their inns 'restaurants' and themselves 'restaur-

"It is a shame Mrs. Gaskip is growing old so

"Do you think she is?"
"Do you think she is?"
"Of course I do. I saw three men rise to offer her a sent in a cable car."—(Chicago Inter Ocean.

There is a man in Griffin, Ga., who is hoarding a million dollars of Confederate money, in the hope that it will become valuable some day.

Here is the record of "Headsman" Maxwell, the decapitator of Republican postmasters, for the week beginning last Wednesday; Wednesday, 49. Thursday, 188. Friday, 136.

Saturday, none—taking a rest, Monday, 115, Tuesday, 144, Total, 632, Pretty good for a Cirtle retty good for a Civil-Service-Reform Administra, eh?-(Troy Times. "SPECIMEN POINTS."

ELEVEN OF THEM, ALL FROM UGANDA, AND MR. GLADSTONE'S WAY OF HAN-DLING THEM.

London, March 25. This is the session in which Mr. Gladstone was o devote himself, we are always told, to Home Rule, and to nothing else. It may yet become so, but it has to be said that the two speeches which thus far have added most to his already considerable reputation have been speeches on bimetallism and on Uganda. As the speech on bimetallism was ill adapted to please those of his American idolators who dwell in the land of silver, I will say nothing about it. I will only explain that it came as near to being an impromptu performance as any long speech well

He had not expected to speak on the subject, He was told at it in the morning that it was desirable he should take part in the debate. He did speak that afternoon, and spoke for an hour, and charmed everybody by his easy hat lling of a difficult subject. The discursive method has its advantages when your mird is full. Perhaps on bimetallism itself Mr. Gladstone has no particular claim to be thought a specialist. But on related questions, on finance, on currency, on fiscal business, and on much else, he has spent no small part of his life. It is the testimony of these managing officials of the Gladstonian party who determine the course of its efforts in the House that on this, as on other occasions, the gallant old man has never once failed to respond to any demand made upon him. He not only responds, but responds with alacrity, and does what he is asked to do with that amazing vigor which is one of the most amszing of the many amazing things about him.

Uganda has been both a boon and a worry to the purty. It has been a boon in the sense I enplained before. It gave Lord Rosebery an op-portunity, and he used his opportunity to the advantage both of his party and of his country. He dispelled the cloud of suspicion which hung about his party, and relieved them once for all of the imputation that they are ready to scuttle out of the more distant possessions of the Empire. The Radicals, of course, do not forgive him. Mr. Labouchere does not forgive him, and Mr. Labouchere still has a long score, as he thinks, to pay off, If he does not, at present, deem it prudent to attack the Prime Minister on the main issue of Home Rule, he hangs on his skirts and embarrasee him as occasion offers.

The forms of the House lend themselves to enterprises of this kind. The same question recurs and recurs, in different shapes and under different forms. Uganda has come up, I should be afraid to say how many times already, and the possibilities of rediscussing it are by no means exhausted. Mr. Labouchere found a fresh one on Tuesday, and, as he thought, a fresh victim. The fresh victim was Sir Edward Grey, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The rash young man-he is only thirty-one-took the liberty of agreeing with his immediate chief, the Foreign Minister, and of disagreeing with Mr. Labouchers as to Uganda. He made a brief but telling speech in favor of remaining in Uganda. He recognized the obligations which circumstances had imposed on the Government. He spoke of Sir Gerald Portal's mission in the language of common sense; avowing some portion of what everybody knows to be the truth; that he has gone there to stay. Evacuation meant massacre. Scuttling meant, among other things, the loss of trade. In short, the impression of his speech-not a long speechon the House was so deep, and Sir Edward Grey's statement went so far beyond anything that had before been heard from official lips, that Mr. Labouchere rose instantly, as he said, to protest, He accused Sir Edward Grey of having attacked the Prime Minister and declared that he, Labouchere, was there to defend the Prime Minister, The House thought this the best joke which Mr, Labouchere had made for a long time, and hughed, so that his main object was achieved. But this was only the beginning. Next dag

Uganda again came up on the second reading of the Appropriation bill, and again Mr. Labouchers felt it his duty to address the House on that subject. Again he declared, this time in Mr. Gladstone's presence, that he was there to defend the Prime Minister. Again he made a joke, though a berrowed one, remarking that, as a friend had said to him, he had sometimes heard of an Under Secretary being thrown over by a Prime Minister, but never before Minister being thrown over by an Under Secretary. And he appealed to Mr. Gladstone to know whether he meant to be bound by Sir Edward Grey's declarations.

Mr. Gladstone's reply lasted ten minutes, and might be commended to the rising American politician as one of the most perfect examples ever known of the art of sitting on the fence. Perhaps Mr. Gladstone is never happier than in that position, He has, admittedly, no equal in this country in the art of balancing himself. Nabody has such a knowledge of political forces whose resultant is a state of equilibrium. No matter how narrow the rail, no matter how violent the pressure on either side, he sits tight. If he sways to one side or the other, he recovers himself with perfect ease. Your notion that he was going to fall was but an optical illusion, and what you thought unsteadiness was the elasticity of youth. human eye has eyer beheld him come down, no human testimony would avail to convince the public that he had ever been seen on one side, or ever been forced to take a single view of any question which he preferred to straddle

Never, I suppose, by any human being, has the use of language as a means of concealing one's thoughts been carried to such absolute perfection as by Mr. Gladstone. If it is not for concealing his thought it is, at any rate, for avoiding the disclosure of his purpose. Let us read together in a prayerful spirit, one or two sentences uttered on this difficult occasion, and first on the general question whether to go or stay:

"We have been asked whether our policy is to get out of Uganda, if we can, or to remain in Uganda. That is a neat statement of alternatives, but it is quite possible that those may person* may have in his mind the idea of getting out of Uganda, if he can, while not avoiding the responsibility of remaining in Uganda, if he ought."

Why should it be so difficult to decide? Why should truly good men hold different opinions on this question? Listen. Because, with reference to the condition of things in Uganda, there are eleven points, all of which, and each of which, are vital, and there is not adequate information on any one of them. No information adequate to enable a perplexed Prime Minister, with followers who want to get out and followers who want to stay in, to make up his mind which ought to

"These points are the treaties with the native chiefs, the great quarrel which took place between the missionaries and their followers and led to bloodshed, the question of access to the country, the practicability of making the railway, the nature of all those outlying regions round Uganda with which relations have been more or less constituted, the possibility that Uganda may or may not yield a trade, how to Uganda is a territory within which white label can be useful, the nature of the slave trace, the question of revenue, what ought to be the relations of Ugarda with Zanzibar, and what are the relations of Uganda with the coast territories which are separated from it by a large

interval of space." Eleven in all. Almost enough, you may think to becloud the whole business sufficiently, and reduce any man's mind to a state in which a decision on going or staying is impossible. Not enough, thought Mr. Gladstone, for he interposed eagerly a moment later, when Mr. Lowther ferred to the Eleven Points, to assure him that they were only Specimen Points. Nor is any evident reason why the number of pents